THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Calicoes, Muslins.

Linens, &c., cheap, at Shellaby & Barclay's.

All the Best Prints, 25c.

At Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Boots and Shoes,

At cost, at 92 Federal street.

Ladies' Polish Boots.

Two dollars and a half, at 92 Federal street.

$10,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes.

At Cost, at 92 Federal street.

Great Bargains.

This day, at 92 Federal street.

Cost! Cost! Cost!

Boots and shoes at cost, at McClintock's, 92 Federal street.

Go to

92 Federal street, this day.

12½ Cents

A yard—one bale of Russian crash, just opened at Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street.

Country Merchants

Will find a full stock of Prints, Muslins, &c., at Barker & Co's, at the lowest Eastern prices.

At 25c,

Fine Shirting Muslin; at 31c extra quality; 4-4 do at 37½c, double width Sheeting, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Prints and Ginghams.

The only fresh stock in the city. Remember they are on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

New Dry Goods

Now opening, the only fresh stock of Domestic and Staple Dry Goods in the city, now opening on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Judges' Salaries

Are to be increased. This is right, as all the necessaries of life have advanced with the exception of Sawyer's Barber's Soap, which can still be had for thirty cents a cake.

Reduction.

We would call the attention of buyers, to the advertisement of J. H. Borland, No. 98 Market street, who is closing out his stock of Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

California Wines,

And a most complete stock of Medicinal Liquors of all kinds, at the lowest rates, sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Home Again.

C. H. Love, of C. Hanson Love & Bro., northeast corner Fourth and Market streets, has just returned from the east, having purchased a very large stock just before the late advance. Goods now opening.

Wholesale

As well as retail buyers of Dry Goods, will find our stock now opening, the cheapest and most desirable in the city. Remember, we are now on the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

The Herald's Special Says:

Gen. Spinner has decided, in order to be in harmony with the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that Pittock, opposite the Post Office, keeps the finest assortment of Valentines, Albums, Pocket Books, Gold Pens, etc.

Central Skating Park.

Only two more days of the engagement with Miss Carrie A. Moore, the Skatorial Queen. Those wishing to witness the performances of this truly wonderful skater should embrace this, their last opportunity, as Miss Moore intends visiting Europe next season, and will probably not appear again in this country. Matinee afternoon and evening of Saturday and Monday, February 10th and 12th, if the weather is no more unfavorable than to-day, Friday. See the usual bulletins posted in the city.

A Good Joke on a Soldier.

A young man from Temperanceville came to the city on business, and among other things requiring attention was an aching tooth, and so repaired to the office of Dr. Sill, and with apparent skepticism inquired if this troublesome member could be taken out, without pain or injurious effects to himself. Having received a satisfactory answer, the laughing gas was administered, and the tooth extracted. In a moment or two after, he raised up in the chair and said: "Well, Doctor, that gas has no effect on me. I am sorry"—and threw himself back in the chair, to show what a man who had seen service could do, and, with determination, said: "I will have it out anyhow. I have been a soldier; certainly I can bear that." The Doctor informed him he could do no more with the tooth. At this the young man concluded, as there was blood in his mouth, that there had been a trial made, and thrust his tongue into the cavity to see what had been done, and to his delight and astonishment the tooth was gone.

A Point on Which all Physicians Agree.

Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in by-gone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, wherever the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate influences, that has ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we rate without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates by Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 139 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western arket. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 18 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carponter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

or preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

A Pittsburgh Monster.

I am the most important man in the world. I am the only Dentist in this world. I never advertise. I am known by everybody. I can do anything better than anybody else. I can do all things well; (everybody don't say so.) I never brag about myself, owing to my extreme modesty. I would not dare to speak in my own praise, because persons of not very discriminating minds would decide me a vain pretender; and so I would be. I do everything that is done, (as any monster would,) I make artificial eyes, noses, ears, heads, hands, hearts, legs, toes, feet, GAS. I frequently make a fool of MYSELF. But that I keep quiet, so as not to be found out, (a very judicious part of my mechanism.) I insert teeth for Ten Dollars per set; the best are a better price. I would sell them much cheaper if they grew like blackberries. I extract teeth without pain, and would never charge, if not for the cost of gas. I intend to buy out all pretenders of dentistry and run a big establishment. In this way I can make a specialty, and a little money, and in so doing I would feel sanguine of a large patronage But with the present shopping trade it is a little fluctuating. I am sometimes at a loss, when a shopper comes in, to tell whether I shall be most successful in offering five dollars to take my teeth, or the teeth for five dollars, for there are so many cases in which either would fall to secure their custom. I don't know why it is I never succeeded in business. *I have all I can do to make a living.* A great many Pittsburgh dentists consider me a gassy humbug; and that should be sufficient for some men to make a fortune on. But a fool for dollars and a philosopher for common *cents*. I sometimes gas too much, and other times not enough, but in either case I fail, it doesn't matter how my hair is combed. My gas is a great commodity. Every body will have it. The old people ask for it, and children cry for it. I was first to introduce it in Pittsburgh, after having learned it of Dr. Colton and Dr. Vanderwyd, Chemists at the Cooper Institute, of New York, and other gentlemen of skill in the east; and of course, there is no person in this section of country so well skilled in this agent called gas as myself. All who want to employ a good Dentist will find me equal to C. Sill, 246 Penn street. But some of my competitors think me silly, because I do much business and aspire for money and fame. They should be pleased; it is not *ill fame*.

I trust no offense will be given.

Yours muchly,

SQUIBLE SQUABBLE, Dentist,
246 Penn street.

Greenbacks are Good.

A "down east" debating club has been recently arguing the question: "Which is the most effective agent in the reduction of the population of civized countries—War, Cholera, Switchmen or Billious Complaints?" After a warm and animated debate, it was decided that that the latter had proven by far the most disastrous, until the discovery of the now celebrated Stomach Bitters and Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. The club, therefore, actuated by a spirit of philanthropy, have determined to recommend them to the public as a preventive of cholera, and a certain cure for all diseases resulting from Billious affection, and to inform them that they are prepared by Prince, Walton & Co., Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, and are for sale by all respectable drug gists.

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations? To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Ada Monk,

Carrie Moore, Jean Hosmer, Mrs. Lander, Sophia Gimber Kuhn. Photographs of them and others at Pittock's.

Lost.

Large sums of money by not having a wallet. Pittock has them.

I. A. O. U. I. T. C. A. P. O. P. O.

Largest assortment of Valentines in the city at Pittock's, opposite Post Office.

Noble Life,

Fair Lillies, Wives and Daughters, Half a million of Money, and other new books at Pittock's.

Serpents, Diaries, &c.,

At Pittock's.

Post Office,

Opposite Pittock's.

See No. 39 Chimney Corner.

Ready at Pittock's, Feb. 13.

Valentines,

Diaries at Pittock's.

Call

At Pittock's for Stationery.

LATE OIL INTELLIGENCE.

For the following items we are mainly indebted to the Reno *Times*, of Thursday:

THE STORY FARM.

The total production of this farm averages over 600 barrels daily. The specific gravity of the oil is about 43 degrees, and the price commanded fifty cents per barrel higher than that paid for oil at Petroleum Centre, owing to its increased gravity. Well No. 1, on the Columbia company's tract, formerly flowed 60 barrels and upwards, but has gradually diminished until the present average product does not much exceed 10 barrels. No. 3, adjoining is pumping about 30 barrels. No. 45, struck Sept. 21st, 1865, and for a time pumped and flowed together 55 bbls. The tubing subsequently burst, and had to be repaired a number of times. After a series of failures, the well only commenced pumping again about one month ago. It is now doing 35 barrels daily, and flows and pumps alternately. While flowing it is daily producing 90 bbls., and when it requires to be pumped, only 25.

The Perry well has long been pouring out a copious tide of wealth. It now is pumping 45 bbls. No. 26, near by, is capricious, sometimes producing as high as sixty, and even seventy barrels; on other days not more than thirty. No. 28, more generally known as the Rhen well, formerly flowed 300 bbls; it is now three years old, and pumps 29 bbls. The Lady well, at a little distance, pumps 25; No. 23, 15 bbls., and the two Gueper wells, on Lease 21, are together producing from 90 to 100 bbls. There are three producing wells on the lease, and their combined daily product is about 70 bbls. The Sheridan well, on the hillside, averages about 12 bbls.

RYND FARM.

This farm on Oil Creek, is owned by the Rynd Farm Oil Company, of which the Company is the lessee for a long period of years. H. H. Bell is the General Superintendent of this Company. The tract comprises four hundred acres, stretching from the valley of Cherry Run westward over the bluffs down and across the flats of Oil Creek, and up its western bluffs again.

On the western side of Oil Creek, No. 58, or the Cayuga Well, being one of the two new wells which struck oil some days weeks since, is now pumping about 50 barrels. No. 59, or the Australia Well, is the other recent strike, and now produces 29 barrels.

OIL CREEK AND ROCK.

The Reno Shipping Company during the week ending Wednesday evening, February 7th, dispatched 7,800 bbls of oil.

Horrible Affair—Wife Murder and Suicide.

One of the most terrible occurences upon record—involving the murder of a wife by a old man of sixty, and his suicide afterward—took place the early morning of Wednesday, six miles from Cleveland, on Wednesday night. Frederick Ogden, a German who followed the business of gardening, having become jealous of his wife, murdered her in their bedroom, by repeated blows of an axe, after a violent struggle on her part. The woman's right arm was broken by a blow from the axe, and upon her body were various wounds. She had been literally disemboweled, also by blows from the savage weapon in the hands of her husband. The murderer immediately fled, carrying with him the bloody axe, with which he cut a hole in the ice upon a pond, and there in the darkness of the night, ended his career by drowning. His body was discovered next morning by following the traces of blood.

A CONVENTION of the priors and general of various religious orders is now being held in Rome, for the purpose of devising means of preventing the confiscation of their estates, many of which, we learned in Italy. The clergy in Victor Emanuel's dominions are soliciting Napoleon's intervention to the same effect, and the *Unita Cattolica* publishes upwards of seventy such petitions, emanating from Italian convents and establishments and addressed to the French Emperor. In the meanwhile, the Italian Government continues to confiscate one monasterial estate after another.

THE New Yorkers undertake to be proud of the crowded condition of lower Broadway. But London after all surpasses them in the perils of the street. For last year two hundred and thirty-two persons were killed in the streets of that great metropolis. The *Times* says "the city is not to be traversed without as much delay and risk as would be encountered in a savage country." The dangers of railway traveling are not to be compared to those of traveling in London. The safest thoroughfare in the city is the underground railway.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Bigham presented two petitions of the citizens of Mifflin township, Allegheny county asking for authority to elect additional Supervisors.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Corporations, reported as committed, a supplement to the act incorporating the Monongahela Water Company.

Mr. Lowry read in place an act authorizing the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company to extend their road to the Allegheny River.

Mr. Shoemaker read an act regulating the sale of seated and unseated lands for the non-payment of taxes; also an act authorizing Railroad Companies to procure land for right of way.

Mr. Hall read an act to revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth to punish frauds upon the national currency.

BILLS CONSIDERED.—An act authorizing appeals from interlocutory orders granting special injunctions. Passed finally.

An act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke and mineral coal and for other purposes was passed to third reading and laid over.

An act regulating the granting of licenses and punishing unlicensed sale of liquors in the County of Allegheny. Passed finally.

An act to increase the boundaries of Forest county. Passed finally.

An act punishing the purchase of scrap iron or other metals from minors in Allegheny county, was called up by Mr. Graham and passed finally.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Messrs. Glass, Danks, Shaffer, Slack, Negley and Pillow presented petitions of citizens of Southwestern Pennsylvania, to repeal the act repealing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad charter.

Mr. Danks offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary General to report a bill to make a day's labor end at four o'clock on election days.

Mr. Glass, from Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Central Park Skating Association; also, a bill to incorporate the Monongahela Railroad.

Mr. Sturtevant, to change the name of Union Land and Mineral Company to the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company, and to authorize the same to mortgage their stock; also a supplement to an act regulating railroads, adopted 1849.

An act to allow the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to build branches, was postponed and ordered to be printed.

BILLS IN PLACE—Mr. Sturtevant, to extend the Erie and the Allegheny Valley Railroad to connect with the Pittsburgh and Erie by way of Titusville.

Mr. Quay, to increase the fees of District Attorneys and other officers in Washington county. Laid over.

Mr. Slack presented the petition of the Pittsburgh Council, asking to pass a law to allow railroad connections with Cleveland and Pittsburgh; also to grant a liberal railroad law.

Adjourned until Monday at 7½ o'clock.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Canadian Governor Arrived.

GEN. PRIM OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

Russian Negotiations with the Pope.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Cunard steamship Australasian, from Liverpool at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th, has arrived here.

Lord Monck, the Canadian Governor, is a passenger.

The Paris *Constitutional*, in an article on the Mexican question, says: Drouyn de L'Huys could not give an explanation with regard to the internal administration of Mexico, for which the Mexican government is responsible. It adds that the United States cannot call resistance by plundering adventurers war, after refusing the title of belligerents to the confederates.

The *Patrie* says the official Yellow Book will not contain dispatches concerning France and America on the Mexican question, as that question is still pending.

The cattle plague continues on the increase. On Monday, the number slaughter, for the first time, over ten thousand cases.

The Fenian trials continue daily. The Dublin police had seized a number of swords and bayonets in a Fenian lodge. Arms had been seized at Belfast.

A vessel in the Tagus, on the point of sailing for Porto Rico, was detained at the instance of the Spanish Consul, who alleged that she was about to make war on the Spanish commerce under the Chilian flag.

The Bank of France has gained nearly three and three quarter millions francs in bullion during the week.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a son on the 28th ult.

An official dispatch says: General Prim, with six hundred cavalry, had arrived at Barrance, in Portugal, and declared his readiness to deliver up his guns and accoutrements to the Spanish commander.

The Spanish Senate's address, in response to the Speech from the throne, expresses regret at the hostilities with Chili, but trusts the Government will cause the honor and dignity of Spain to be respected.

It is stated that France lately suggested to England to hold a conference on the Schleswig-Holstein question, but England declined.

The formal opening of Parliament by the Queen in person would not take place till the 6th inst.

The *Times* shows hostility to a moderate reform Government. The exception was Mr. Bright, who only deals with the franchise will not deserve the name of a reform bill.

The *Paris Wanderer*, of Vienna, says: We learn on reliable authority that Russia has solicited the friendly offices of the Prussian Cabinet to bring about a renewal of Diplomatic relations between Russia and Rome. Prussia declared her readiness to comply with this request, and instructed her representative at the Holy See to open negotiations at once with Cardinal Antonelli, with a view to obtain the Pope's acceptance of Prussian mediation.

The *Journal de Commerce*, of Lisbon, says that General Prim would be received in Portugal as a Spaniard who has attempted, though unsuccessfully, to liberate his country from despotism.

It is reported that Chilian privateers have appeared off Valencia, and chased some coasting vessels. The Spanish press denounces them as pirates.

Liverpool, Jan. 27, P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 9,000 bales, including 1,500 bales on speculation and for export. Prices irregular and generally rate lower. In breadstuffs there is nothing doing to-day, and quotations are unchanged. Provisions quiet and without alteration.

London, Jan. 28.—The Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday, at 68f 35c for Rentes.

London, Jan. 29.—Consols opened to-day at 87¼@87. American Securities, rather easier, closing at 82@83¼ for U. S. 5-20's, and 55@55¾ for Erie shares. Sugar sold to-day at full prices. Cotton quiet.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.—Morning—Beef steady, and at late rates. Pork quiet; new American 67s@67s 6d. Bacon with a ready sale, at a further advance of 6d. Lard, 2d advance, and the report from New York of short supplies. Lard with little demand, at 65@66 on the spot, and 64s for March. Tallow in moderate demand, with full prices realized; Winter Red Red 9s 10d; Chicago and Milwaukee 9s 10d@10s 7d. Indian Corn in fair request, at 29s@29s 3d for mixed American. Cheese at extreme rates. Butter dull and ending nominal.

From San Francisco, Montana, Sandwich Islands and Australia

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The Virginia City, Montana *Post and Courier* of January 20th, states that a large quantity of merchandise has been seized by the Revenue Collector, for not having the Inspector's mark upon it to show that the duty had been paid thereon. The merchants will suffer a severe loss. Treasury notes bearing 7 3-10 coupons, and currency drafts are three per cent premium. Flour $50 per sack. Bacon 50@57½ per pound.

Mining stocks are active and advancing. Quotations: Lynchburg, 9½; Imperial, 14¼; Cheltar Potosi, 28½; Yellow Jacket, 47½; Hale and Norcross, 10,40; Crown Point, 85½; Legal Tenders, 73@73½.

Advices from Honolulu to the 24th of January state that great damage had been done by a hurrican there.

The financial affairs of the Kingdom were considered favorable exceedingly. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce favors the plan of issuing treasury notes to raise money.

Australian dates of 17th November state that oil has been struck near Hartley, New South Wales, yielding one hundred and forty gallons of crude or one hundred gallons of refined oil per day. The company owning the property offered to sell the same for £10,000 only to work to refine twenty thousand gallons of oil per week, and supply consumers of it at forty-three cents per gallon.

Mail Robbery at Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Feb. 9.—The mail that should have left here this morning at 2 o'clock was robbed after being delivered at the railroad depot. The bags were found above the depot, cut open and all the letters gone.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Carbines and Breech-Loading Muskets.

BUTLER'S NOTE TO GEN. GRANT.

Bank Reserved Profits and Deposits.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The board of officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., March 10th, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine upon the following questions and make recommendations thereon: *First*, What form and calibre of a breech loading arm should be adopted as a model for future construction of muskets for infantry. *Second*, What form and calibre should be adopted as a model for future construction of carbines for cavalry. *Third*, What form of breech loading arm should be adopted as a model for change of muskets already constructed to breech loading muskets. Whoever submits an arm to the above board will be required to state in writing the least price at which it will be furnished in the event of its being adopted by the government. The Chief of Ordnance will furnish the board all the information in his power, and will also provide it with office room, stationery, and a place for experimental firing targets, ammunition &c. The report will be made through the Chief of Ordnance. Major General Hancock is the senior officer of the board.

The *Tribune's* Washington special gives the following as the true note that was returned by B. F. Butler, Esq., to the lieutenant general's carte de invite to his reception:

"Gen. Butler has the honor to decline the invitation of Lieut. Gen. Grant. Gen. Butler has now no desire for future acquaintance."

The *Herald's* special says: General Spinner has decided that in order to be in harmony with the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and with the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to classify reserved profits as capital instead of deposits as now, the duty on 6th is the same. This will not affect any banks that hold of United States stocks an amount less or equal to the amount of capital. Such banks, however, that hold United States stocks in excess of their capital would be able to deduct the amount of such excess from the item of reserved profits so classified as capital.

Col. Rowland, on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad, notified the government two days ago that the company was prepared and about to construct the line. Subscriptions will soon appear throughout the country, and a strong effort made to push the work vigorously.

CASE OF THE CHILIAN AGENT.

LETTER FROM SENOR MACKENNA.

Mysterious Circumstances Explained.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.

NATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Senor Mackenna publishes a letter in the *Herald*, this morning, attempting to explain the circumstances connected with the recent proceedings against him, by the authorities, on suspicion of his implication in a scheme to fit out an expedition in this city, to assist Chili in her war with Spain. He says that all the mysterious details, and novel incidents of his arrest, and the inventions of all sorts published by the press, are each and all of them fictions, gotten up to excite curiosity, or from imagination distorted by less noble motives. He is assured that Spanish agents were found in the neighborhood of his house at the time when the attempt to take him to prison took place and that these same agents insisted that the public functionary should execute it.

He says that at this time he will not say a single word with regard to his alleged proposition to fit out an expedition against the pretensions of the Queen of Spain, neither will he write to Chili, or transmit by telegraph in the transmission of the dispatches of Mr. Barunzes, the Chilian Minister at Washington for all this in the proper time will come before the tribunals of justice and before the grand jury of public opinion.

He adds: "I will come forward alone to maintain the least price at which it will be furnished in the event of its being adopted by the government. The Chief of Ordnance will furnish the board all the information in his power, and will also provide it with office room, stationery, and a place for experimental firing targets, ammunition &c. The report will be made through the Chief of Ordnance. Major General Hancock is the senior officer of the board.

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IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

War Declared Against Spain.

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From Peru we learn that Dictator Prardo made an offensive and defensive alliance with Chili, and declared war against Spain. It was hoped at Lima that other South American republics, and especially Columbia, would accede to the treaty. Two Peruvian frigates and two steam corvettes left to effect a junction with the Chilian fleet.

All Spaniards residing in the province of Lima received orders and to leave the country and to have their names registered for surveillance.

The Peruvian Government has also taken other measures to have reprisals on hand in case the Spanish fleet should take possession of any part of the coast, or inflict any other heavy damage. Mails from Valparaiso, not received by the sailing vessel at Callao from the southern coast, reported the entire Spanish fleet concentrated at Valparaiso. That city is probably thoroughly blockaded and perhaps has been attacked by the Spaniards. The attempted revolution in Panama was frustrated.

Nothing important from Central America. All states at peace.

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Precipitate Retreat of the Paraguayans.

COMBINED ATTACK OF THE ALLIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A Buenos Ayres correspondent writes, the loss of all the Paraguayan troops that had invaded Brazil, by crossing the Uruguay river, was followed by a precipitate retreat to their own territory of all their forces that were occupying Corientes. For more than a week the work of concentrating the allied land and naval forces had progressed, so that on the 25th of January they would make a combined attack with 45,000 troops and thirty war steamers, on the Paraguayan stronghold of Humaita, on the Paraguay river. This is a position of great strength, mounting over one hundred heavy guns and rendered difficult of approach by chain extending across the river, and it is also supposed by submerged torpedoes, and having to back it a Paraguayan army of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, and a considerable fleet. The march of the allies in pursuit of the fleeting Paraguayans across the province of Corrientes to the Paraguayan river, for three hundred miles, through an almost uninhabited country, is described as one of the greatest difficulty and suffering, hundreds of the soldiers having perished on the way and many others deserted.

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FRIENDLY TALK FROM NAPOLEON.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Spanish Threats Against Chili.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Horace Greely was elected President of the American Institute.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says of the opening of the French Legislature: The ceremony was remarkable from the fact that for the first time the Prince Imperial, instead of coming in with the Empress as a child and remaining with her in the Tribune, occupid a place at the right of the Emperor, as heir to the throne of France, the Prince Napoleon occupying the seat on his left.

The Emperor was evidently very anxious to know what impression his speech created among the American community in Paris. This morning, in conversation with an American professional gentleman who is greatly in his confidence, he asked him what was the feeling among the Americans relative to that portion of his speech relating to the United States and Mexico, and upon being informed that it was highly favorable, his Majesty replied he was very glad of it, as it was his intention and desire, in the preparation of his discourse, to assure the United States Government that his feelings toward it were of the most amicable nature.

The *Paris Washington* special says the Committee on Ways and Means will take up the subject of general taxation on Tuesday next.

The Dodge vs. election case, will occupy at least ten days longer in the hearing. The counsel of Mr. Dodge will close the present action of the case next Tuesday.

The receipts from internal revenue from July 1st, 1865, to February 1st, 1866, reached $200,369,966.09, being $624,604.50 per day, and it is estimated that under the present system the receipts to July 1st, 1866, will amount to $300,000,000.

The Madrid *Epoca* of January 22d says of the Chilian war: The whole country will slide with the Government, urging it to spare no sacrifice by which it may give to understand to that weak, no less than proud republic, by which we are insulted, that the days of Acayucho are past, and we have the means, will and energy to force her to give us the fullest satisfaction, after having wreaked upon her the most terrible vengeance.

XXXIXth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Cowan presented a petition in favor of a protective tariff, and Mr. Sherman presented one for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of George Houston, Senator elect from Alabama for the short term. Mr. Guthrie stated that Mr. Houston, during the war, was a consistent Union man. The credentials were ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Sherman presented a resolution which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War for a compendium of the medical statistics connected during the war.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring that the charges of speculation and fraud had been made against the cotton agents of the Treasury Department, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to investigate such charges.

Mr. Davis had been informed, from various sources, of the truth of these charges. He had been told by a friend of his, who had means of knowing, that within this own experience in the South there was not a man connected with the Treasury Department, within a sweep of a thousand miles, who had not been corrupted. He would agree to substantiate the charges if the committee was formed.

Mr. Sherman said that the charge of Mr. Davis was very sweeping in its character. The Secretary of the Treasury had told him that the most violent charges were generally brought against the most faithful officers. He called upon Mr. Davis to make a specific charge, and he would guarantee a fair investigation.

Mr. Davis called for the appointment of a committee, the chairman of whom would be favorable to a fair investigation. He had been told that Gen. Dana, while in command on the Mississippi, had seized upon appropriated cotton, damaging a private citizen, and used the proceeds for his own benefit. He did not think it fair to place such investigation in the hands of men who wanted to stifle it. He could ask nothing more than a fair committee.

Mr. Sherman said that while he was a member of the House he never sanctioned an investigation of charges against a Democratic administration, but they were properly entitled to. He had no objection to the proposition of Mr. Davis if there was reasonable ground

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—The first centenary mass meeting upon a grand scale, took place some days since in New York, in the marble-palatial edifice, St. Paul's M. E. Church, Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, presided, and delivered a brief address. Addresses were also delivered by Bishops Simpson and Janes, and by Dr. McClintock, recently pastor of the American chapel in Paris, France. The presiding officer was assisted by one hundred and fifteen Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries. Secretary Harlan, in the course of his remarks on taking the chair, stated the wealth and the power of the world are in the hands of Christian nations; as the United States overshadowing every other people on this side of the Atlantic; England, perhaps, the greatest power in existence; France heading the Catholic nations; and Russia at the head of the Greek Church. He also said the Methodist Church in this country represents about one-eighth of the population, and an equal, at least, to the average of the people in intelligence and wealth, and so are responsible to that extent for the moral culture of the people. Reference was then made to the overwhelming motives to effort. Space will only allow a brief reference to some points presented in the closing speech of Dr. McClintock. The doctor commenced by saying that he had asked the committee to allow him to speak earlier in the evening, because, in fact, it is impossible to speak when a congregation is carried up to the hight to which Bishop Simpson always carries them, and because he knew Bishop Simpson would take away a great deal of his speech. As already stated, we can only give a thought or so from his masterly speech and that in a condensed form.

* * * During a visit to England he obtained a history of the Oxford Methodists, as the work styled them, in which a statement of how the beginnings of Methodism were at that time, doctrine, and so on, the writer closes up with this remark: In consequence of these people adopting these principles, they never can become a very large body." The prediction was unverified. While reading the Life of Bishop Warburton, the author of the *Divine Legation of Moses*, the doctor said, he came across a passage there of Bishop Hurd's who had written a review of controversial tracts against Wesleyan Methodism, saying that "this little sect of Methodists will be remembered possibly in history hereafter, because Bishop Warburton wrote against them." How mistaken these Bishops! That is a hundred years ago. A brief passage and we close the article: What a providence it is that *our* century's close came in 1800, and not as it perhaps might have done in 1863! What would our centenary have been if we had had to commemorate it in 1863, amid the perpetual roll of drums, the everlasting bray of trumpets, and the tremendous tread of legions, rivaling in number the legendary hosts of the ancient stories—amid the loud sounds of distant thunders—amid our own sighs, tears, and anxieties that could not be quieted—throbbing hearts thinking of the boys out yonder under the cold sky, or facing the flashing guns! Could we have dared to look into the future, when we were trembling to the heart over the destinies and the movements of every hour? That is all gone, Thank God! (Loud responses of "Amen.") That mighty pall is lifted. Three years ago our Israel was in his bonds still, and Pharoah and his hosts were mighty upon the land. Oh! how is it now? The hosts have sunk out of sight—sunk literally out of sight—gone from the face of the earth, just as certainly as Pharoah's were whelmed in the Red Sea. And where are the bonds, the fetters, and the manacles now? Buried they, too, forever and ever! (Applause.) And, dear friends, this is the Centenary of Methodism—of all years in the hundred, this is the year for our joys and triumphs. (Renewed applause.) Would to God that the Moses who led our Israel out were alive this day!

—The *Presbyterian* thinks that the use of an organ to lead and harmonize the voice while celebrating Divine praise is proper, but when left to the caprices of an organist it mars the worship. Reference is then made to one of the abuses—the long-drawn and meaningless interlude between the verses of a psalm or hymn. Instead of a few notes to afford sufficient breathing time to the singer, we usually hear a flourish by the organist, which, so far from being praise, is the antagonist.

—The *Lutheran and Missionary* contains a translation from the *Zeitschrift* of the conversion of a Catholic priest, Rev. Dr. Franz, Joseph Badenfield, a native of Austria, who on reaching New York was thrown among the Lutherans, and find such beneficient intercourse and intersection from them which led him on Christmas Eve in the presence of Rev. G. W. Dasee' congregation to renounce Roman errors and declare his unqualified assent to Lutheran doctrines and principles. On Christmas he celebrated the Lord's supper, and the following day preached his first Lutheran sermon to a large audience.

—The average attendance at the South Mission Sabbath School, St. Louis, Missouri, during the past year has been 1,144; the smallest attendance was during the months of August and September. On the occasion of the presentation of a Bible to the Superintendent, 1,577 were present. From 1,200 to 1,400 copies of children's papers are circulated every Sunday to the scholars.

—The New York *Tribune*, referring to the extraordinary demand for seats in Rev. H. W. Beecher's church, thinks that the same could be paralleled in that city if the congregation would consent to put up their seats, annually, at auction. It says no pew can be had in Dr. Adam's church, on Madison Square. All the seats in the church are sold, even to campstools. A list of families, in the hands of the committee, who are waiting for seats, exceed one hundred.

—Recent intelligence from Spain shows that the Progressive party will be satisfied, in Church matters, with nothing short of a complete destruction of the Catholic Church, the abolishment of all orders of Monks and Nuns and the abandonment of all Convents, while the Liberals would not go quite so far, but would be satisfied with "a reformation of the Church."

—A correspondent of a Chicago paper, writing from San Francisco, says the Jews are desperately opposed to Christianity, but do not expect to make proselytes outside of their own nation. They are, perhaps, 100,000 strong in San Francisco. They have two splendid synagogues—one worth $75,000, and the other $175,000.

—We learn from the *Christian Instructor* that the committee on the new version of the Psalms for the United Presbyterian Church, are laboriously engaged in this great work, and are about to commit to the press *sixty-two* more versions for the examination of the churches.

—It has been ascertained from reliable sources by the Young Men's Christian Association at Elmira, New York, that since Mr. Hammond, the noted revivalist, first visited that city, a few over one thousand conversions have occurred, and still the work of grace goes on with power.

—Dr. Huntington, we believe, one of the clergymen who was voted for Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, estimates that two-thirds of the Episcopal ministers of this country formerly belonged to other denominations.

—The Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore has recently preached against certain abominations of fashionable life, and especially the "German," refusing absolution and the sacrament to any who should indulge it.

—The receipts of the Women's Penny Society, in New Hampshire, in sixty years, amount to almost sixty-four thousand dollars.

—Let every reader think of the saying—To be shamed out of Heaven is to be cast into hell!

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of such payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

A WAR OF RACES.

The conversation reported to have taken place between the President and a number of colored gentlemen, while it makes no disclosures of the policy that high functionary has determined to pursue, beyond what was stated in his talk with Senator DIXON, does reveal the motive under the influence of which he desires to have the credit of acting, so far as relates to the black population. He proposes to withhold from four millions of people all political rights in order to prevent a war of races in which they could not fail of destruction, and might possibly be annihilated.

A good many wars have happened since the world was made, and many more are likely to occur before the final winding up of subunary affairs. There have been wars between distinct races; wars between two or more tribes of one race, and wars between different factions of one tribe. All these sorts of wars will, doubtless, in the progress of events, be repented. But whereas one sort is more ferocious than an other we fail to perceive. The bloodiness and cruelties of a particular war, depend not at all on diversity or identity of race among the belligerants; but on the violence of the passions involved The war recently closed out in this country illustrates the point. For obstinacy on both sides, and for savageness on one side, the current century furnishes no parallel to this war. Yet during this same century, there have been notable wars, in which the belligerents were of different races: as the war of the French with the Algerians, and the war of the British in India.

Did such a thing as CROMWELL'S slaughter of the Irish, or the slaughter of the French by each other, during the Reign of Terror, or on ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Day ever happen in what is termed a war of races? If so, we should be glad to have the instance pointed out,

There was, indeed, a rising of the blacks in St. Domingo upon the whites, and a terrible slaughter of the latter. But surely no reader of history will affirm that the brutality of the blacks towards the whites surpassed the atrocities practiced by whites upon whites at Badajos and Madrieburg.

But what lesson does that St. Domingo case teach? The blacks had been admitted to the enjoyment of their rights, and so long as that order of things existed were orderly, industrious, and loyal. It was only when an attempt was made to deprive them of their rights that they became infuriated, and turned upon their oppressors. Men in the quiet and undisturbed possession of their rights, are never dangerous.

A war of races may happen in the Southern States. So long as human nature remains what it is, conflicts of interests, and passions, and prejudices are likely to arise. But stop, and consider how such a war would be probably brought on, and which side would most probably be the aggressor. Such a war could hardly fail of originating in one of two ways; either by withholding rights from the blacks, or, after having conceded them, attempting to take them away.

It is at least conceivable that the blacks, emancipated from slavery, and being at liberty to carve out a course for themselves, will accumulate property, acquire education, and develope a fair degree of intelligence. Only the most debased of white men pretend to think differently. With such an improvement in their condition, if political rights should be steadily withheld, it is probable they might imitate the uniform example set them by white people, under such circumstances, and seek to gain by violence what was withheld by force. Why has Ireland been in a state of chronic insurrection for two centuries and a half? Why have Poland and Hungary, for fifty years, either been sullenly conspiring, or flashing out in mutiny? Why does English rule in India constantly rest on a volcano that may throb into an earthquake at any moment? There is but one answer to these questions; which is, that it is always dangerous for any nation systematically to oppress large portions of its inhabitants.

So, too, it is clearly within the realm of probability that an attempts to re-enslave the blacks, would lead to their uprising, and to scenes at which humanity would shrink back affrighted. It would be perilous, after conceding to so large a population, any essential rights, to undertake by force or guile, afterwards to wrench those rights away. But, if the blacks, so encroached upon, should strike back, at whose door would rest the blame?

Now, we are not disposed to impeach the sincerity of the President in the apprehension he professes to entertain. We feel those same apprehensions as strongly as he does. There is danger of an ultimate collision between the blacks and the whites of the South; not because of differences of complexion, but because the whites persist in standing in the position of oppressors of the blacks. The same hostilities would be engendered, and the same dangers exist, if the population were all white or all black, and were divided only by caste, one superior and the other subordinate.

But there is another aspect to this case. It is possible to adopt such measures for the avoidance of strife and bloodshed between the two races at the South as will render the republic liable to the more serious danger of a fresh outburst of hostilities between the North and the South. There is no immediate danger on that score. And this temporary security does not grow out of a real reconciliation on the part of the Southern people with their Northern fellow-citizens. At bottom, the South feels as bitterly towards the North to-day as it did during the progress of the war. But the South is so completely exhausted and prostrate as to render a present renewal of the contest hopeless. Real and enduring pacification must be sought in giving time for resentments to die out, for reciprocal interests to spring up, and for concurrence of ideas to be formed. The processes requisite to this end are of slow formation; and will not be wrought out in a single generation. Now, does the plan of the President tend to this result? We think its tendency must, from the very nature of the case, be in exactly the opposite direction. Any scheme that aims at continuing a monopoly of the political power in the hands of the present dominant class, must inevitably be attended with inconveniences and perils, and, in the end, prove a failure. The surest method of preventing future trouble is to grant to all men just and equal rights, and then pledge the Government to maintain the boon unimpaired. By this method, strong bonds of amnity, and mutual helpfulness will at once be created between the North and full one-half of the Southern people; and these bonds will increase in number, and multiply in power until they include the entire mass of both races. There is no doctrine so fruitful as that of Truth, and no discipline so auspicious as that of Justice.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The Republicans have appointed Mr. HILL representative delegate to the State Convention. A resolution instructing for Mr. MOORHEAD was lost.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Butler *Citizen* comes out for Mr. KETCHUM. It says:

"Looking at the great interests involved, both as to the success and stability of our party—which is the pride of the Union—and as to the perpetuity of the Union itself, we feel constrained to lay aside all local feelings and interests, and give in our adhesion to the name which, from our stand point, seems to give the greatest assurance of safety and success. It is natural and frequently right that we should regard the claims of neighbors, or those whose location would seem to lay claims to sympathy. But, at present, duty requires that we should declare in favor of that name, which, while it is equal in other respects, has pre-eminent claims upon the confidence and support of the entire people of the Commonwealth. We refer to the name of Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne."

The Monongahela *Republican* says:

"Among the several candidates prominent for Governor, urged by the Union party, we find the name of W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne. We are glad to see Mr. Ketchum's claims, than whom, we can truthfully assert, no man has been more faithful to the interests of the State. He is one of those men who never approach the performance of their duty with hesitation. In all the bitter conflicts for the Union, when it became necessary to give vigorous action and discussion, to encourage and increase our armies for the defense of the National Government, Senator Ketchum never failed in voice or vote for the right. He has been true to Pennsylvania and the Union. He has been the friend and advocate of the volunteer soldier, and his glorious honor, and at no time did he fail in his duty in those respects. Therefore, we cannot refrain from writing and printing this paragraph, urging upon the members of the Union party of this district to go for Ketchum with a hearty good will."

The Bradford *Argus* says:

"Mr. Ketchum is better known to the people of this county than any of the other candidates named, having frequently visited here and became acquainted with our citizens. He is well known also through his public life and acts. As a member of both both branches of the Legislature he made a reputation for ability, honesty, and practical statesmanship that won for him here as elsewhere the admiration and good will of the people. We can only say of him now as we have heretofore said, that we regard him as one of the ablest and best men of the State. To show how he is regarded at home, it is only necessary to state that he carried at different times his county for the Legislature, when its ordinary Democratic majority is from fifteen to twenty-five hundred. As able an eloquent speaker, a public man whose whole record reflects credit upon him, he is just the man for our standard bearer in the coming campaign, and if nominated will carry the State by storm. He is a Republican whose standing in the party dates as far back as that of any man, and who has for years, living in a Democratic locality, been among the party banner almost alone, and done valuable service. Something is now due him, and having the necessary qualifications in an eminent degree we are for making him Governor."

The Hon. Frank Bound has been appointed Senatorial delegate from the fifteenth district, and Mr. J. J. John representative delegate from Northumberland county. They were not instructed and their preference is not indicated.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The democrats of New Hampshire held their State Convention at Concord on the 7th instant. Among the resolutions they adopted was this:

Resolved, That we pledge to Andrew Johnson, of the *State of Tennessee*, President of the United States, our support in the efforts which he is making to secure to all the States immediate representation in Congress and their full rights under the Constitution, as States of the Union, and that we will stand by him so long as he stands by the Constitution, and we invite all patriotic citizens to unite with us in the purpose.

The democratic State Convention for Connecticut assembled the same day, at Hartford. The following is one of their resolutions.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Connecticut, that the distinguished citizen now occupying the Presidential chair, by his earnest efforts for the restoration of the Union upon its proper basis; by his manly and statesmanlike position in opposition to negro suffrage; by his resistance to the insane and unwise efforts of a Congressional majority, who seek to destroy the Constitution of our Fathers by mischievous amendments—has deserved well of his country; and a constitutional majority of the people of the country, will place the name of Andrew Johnson high upon the roll of renown, and second to none of the great statesmen who have illustrated the annals of the Union.

Can anybody doubt for what market the recent utterances of the President were designed.

SECOND EDITION OF THE REBELLION.

The aid and comfort furnished the exrebels by Northern "Conservatives" has emboldened the lately repentant traitors to throw off all disguises and resume their old habits of insolence. They are now threatening a second appeal to the bayonet. The Macon, Georgia, *Telegraph* thus admonishes the President:

"The ballot-box is too slow a process as a remedy for existing grievances. *Let the President put down the rebellion in Congress and appeal to the ballot box to sustain that.*"

A writer in the Washington *Constitutional Union*, which until recently was publishing Government advertisements, if indeed it is not now, speaks as follows:

"I again repeat that I caution no violence, nor do I wish to see the second advent of Cromwell, of England, or Napoleon, of France, practiced upon the radical destructionists in this Congress, but "*what has been may be, and will be again,' if President Johnson is thwarted in his great intentions.* The President must be sustained!"

The Richmond *Examiner* comments in much the same vein, as follows:

"The Satanic puddler of the national foundry grins as he sees the sparks fly off from the mass of metal that he is manipulating with devilish glee in his fiery furnace. He knows that they will fall cold and lifeless, mere flakes of inert iron. But, Mr. Stevens, God helping us, we do not intend to pass through your rolling-mill; and *the day may not be distant when the dress of your forge will be put out by a thunderbolt from the red right hand of Caesar.*"

THE resolutions of the New Hampshire Democratic Convention are more explicit than usual, and disclose what is meant when a Democratic Convention "endorses the policy of the President." The New Hampshire Democrats simply pledge their support to the President "in the effort he is making to secure to all the States immediate representation in Congress." And that is all. That is the only point in the President's policy they care about; and they endorse that because, if that part of the policy succeeds, the votes of the Southern Democrats in Congress will suffice to defeat any other measure in the President's policy which they may not like. The admission of the Southern representatives to Congress, opens to them the hope of a return to power, and naturally enough they endorse *that much* of the President's policy, without going any further.

THE lower House of the Ohio Legislature has adopted, by a decisive vote, a resolution disapproving of the bill before Congress, to dispossess the negroes from the lands given them, on the Southern Coast, under Gen. SHERMAN'S order. During the debate a letter was read from Secretary STANTON to DONN PIAT, disclaiming all connection with the original scheme of assigning these lands to the negroes, and giving to Gen. SHERMAN all the honor of it.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, in urging the nomination of a distinguished gentleman, says of him. "We feel well convinced that the Union State Convention can erect no platform upon which *he* would refuse to take his stand, should he be the nominee for Governor."

This equivocal compliment is due to the excessive zeal of the advocate, and not to be facile disposition of the gentleman commended.

WESTERN PHRASES.—The New England papers cite such phrases as "mighty weak" as being peculiarly Western, but they are not. A Massachusetts man once assured us that the Valley of the Shenandoah was "*awful handsome.*"

A CORRESPONDENT, "FAIR PLAY," sends us a note complaining (and we think justly,) of the appearance in our local columns, some time since, of an article headed "Plain Talk—a Word to Councils." If we had seen that article in season it should not have appeared. As it was, we gave directions to our local reporter to avoid all such articles in future.

We have had, ourselves, some experience in Councils, and we know that the members of those bodies labor with earnestness and zeal to do their work well. They give their time and labor to the city without compensation, and they discharge their duties with an eye single to the interests of their constituents. They are deserving, therefore, of praise instead of blame; and although the article referred to was intended to be playful instead of censorious, there was enough of undeserved fault-finding in it to make its publication unjustifiable as it was in itself unfair. We thank our correspondent for giving us this opportunity to say so.

SPEAKING of the President's reply to Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the New York *Commercial* says:

"The whole speech shows that the President is governed by ideas gathered from slavery, and that he lacks real faith in human rights. He *talks* well of "democracy," but he carries out in practice of an oligarch. We hope he may pass his Red Sea and reach the solid land beyond where he will be willing to concede the justice and the right of equality for all men."

ASSASSINATION IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Press* says that in Pemberton county, Tennessee, quite a number of Union men have been assassinated by returned rebel soldiers, and as every civil officer in the county is a rebel, the murderers are not arrested. The Union men of the county, finding it unsafe to live there, are moving off northward.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 8, 1866.

You may recollect that some time ago Mr. Bigham stated that he intended to offer a resolution appointing a Committee to have a painting executed by a competent artist of one or more scenes which transpired during the battle of Gettysburgh. He has not yet offered his resolution, but upon the Governor's recommendation such a committee has been authorized in the House, and it is understood Kerns, of Philadelphia, Markley, of Montgomery, and Allen, of Warren, will be appointed from the lower branch.

Mr. Graham has read a bill in place incorporating the Pittsburgh, Brush, Beaver Association with C. L. Goehring, J. Knox, P. Heymer, Joshua Rhodes, G. P. McBride, G. Pollansbee and Dr. J. P. Lake as incorporators. The capital is to be $150,000 and the corporation is to erect and maintain anywhere in Allegheny county, a bridge that they shall hold on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December of each year, and give the Judges the power to summon a Grand Jury and convene a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions at any time between the regular terms whenever the public interest may require the business. It also gives any one of the law Judges power to hold an Orphans Court; gives all the courts authority to establish and enforce such rules as they may deem necessary to compel the return of all attachments and other processes; requires the Mayors and Aldermen and Justices of the Peace and the Justices of the Peace on the first Monday of every month to return on oath to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, of all indictments and proceedings had and made before them during the preceding month and ten days prior to the making of such return, and fine and imprison for neglect or refusal so to do; requires the Sheriffs to make returns of all writs executed and not executed and all moneys collected by them during the preceding month and ten days prior to the making of such return, and fine and imprison for neglect or refusal so to do; requires the Mayors and Aldermen and Justices of the Peace to make returns of all fines and forfeitures collected by them during the preceding month and ten days prior to the making of such return, and fine and imprison for neglect or refusal so to do; requires the Sheriffs to make returns of all executions issued and returned and all moneys collected by them during the preceding month and ten days prior to the making of such return, and fine and imprison for neglect or refusal so to do; requires the Mayors and Aldermen and Justices of the Peace on the first Monday of every month to return on oath to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, of all indictments and proceedings had and made before

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER,

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	1 t. 3 Week	2 t. 4 Week	1 t. 4 Week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 00			
Five times	2 00			
Six times, 1 week	2 00	2 00	1 50	1
Seven times	3 50			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 00			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	30 00	22 00	18 50	11 00
One year	54 00	39 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	20 00	12 00	8 50	7 00
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

Some Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer W. R. Carter.

Two gentlemen, passengers on the steamer Luna, (which left New Orleans on the 30th of January,) reached this city yesterday, and we gather from them some particulars relating to the loss of the W. R. Carter, the wreck of which they passed a short time after the catastrophe.

The first indications that the passengers upon the Luna had of the disaster, were parts of the wreck and cargo floating past, about daylight, on Friday morning, a few miles above Vicksburg. The Luna continued to pass parts of the drifting wreck for about fifteen miles, when she was met by the Evening Star, which had overtaken the wreck, in time to pick up and save some twenty-five or twenty-six persons, found clinging to boards, cotton bales, swamped boats, and other drifting matter. Among the saved, and on board the Evening Star, when the Luna first hove in sight, was reported there were many lady passengers on board the W. R. Carter when the disaster occurred.

From concurring accounts, given by the few passengers who escaped with their lives, the following facts are gathered. The W. R. Carter blew up about four o'clock Friday morning, February 2, about two miles above Vicksburg, and was in the middle of the river at the time, and running slowly. The noise attending the explosion was very slight, not sufficient even to awaken the passengers. The boat caught fire immediately. The first warning many had of the danger was the fire in their state-rooms. The boat did not sink for upwards of one hour and a half after the explosion. The pilot who escaped says he and his brother were at the wheel at the time, and his brother was killed instantly. "What is it?" replied. "Don't know unless she is blowing up!" At that the floor raised comparatively slowly, and the pilot discovered himself was down among the boilers. He saved himself but his brother was lost.

A young man from Missouri was awakened by the fire, when he sprang up and climbed out of his state-room through the flames, burning his hands very badly, and fell almost exhausted into the water, where he climbed upon a floating cotton bale and held fast nearly one hour, when he was picked up by the Evening Star.

A gentleman, said to be from Louisville, lost his wife, was on the forward deck at the time, and was awakened by fire in his state-room, when he rushed forward to see what was the matter, and became separated from his wife in the flames, when he shouted to her to jump overboard, and sprang into the water himself but could not induce her to follow. He swam about the boat for some time, trying in vain to every one how her of his wife to save her, when he swam ashore, and she perished in the flames. He threw away, it was said, $17,000 in gold.

A waiter (colored) forcibly dragged a lady from her state-room and threw her overboard, to save her from burning to death, and the probably was drowned. It seems that the woman in deed manifested upon deck and perished in the flames rather than risk the water, while the men perished in the water, vainly endeavoring to induce the women to trust themselves to the river. One of the saved tells of seeing dozens of men in the water, clinging to each other, and drowning in the struggle. Another tells of seeing them become chilled and fall back helplessly in the river, meeting their fate.

To add to the terror of the scene were a number of horses and mules, which swam round and round the burning boat. As the Luna passed up, the poor animals could be seen struggling and shivering in the water, close to the bank, which they were unable to climb. Only **one** was to be seen that had gained a foothold on the shore. Every thing indicated a most frightful disaster. Out of the number saved had nothing on but their night clothes, and suffered extremely.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Swindling Through the Postoffice.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

The Postoffice Department was compelled, one day last week, to send back four hundred letters to a swindler in New Jersey. The letters were estimated to contain not less than $50,000, which had been drawn from foolish people in various parts of the country. Under a regulation of the Postoffice Department, whenever money is fraudulently obtained from people through the postoffice by persons who assume fictitious names, the letters are seized. The Mayors of New York and Brooklyn having complained to the department that a man in New Jersey was making use of the postoffice for swindling purposes, a detective was sent to the scene of operations, who seized those letters. They were forwarded from a number of them opened, and nearly every one contained from three to five dollars, and some a still larger amount. Upon examining the letters further it was found that the persons to whom the letters were addressed was a real character, that he had not assumed a fictitious name, and that no law or regulation of the department would justify the detention of the letters. There was not the slightest doubt as to the fraud, yet under the law it was considered impossible to convict. The swindler person, who charged with fraud, claimed that at some time in the future he expected to fill the orders sent to him, and stated (which was true) that he however answered this circulars with money took the risk; and that nobody could assert that he did not intend to forward the gifts promised. The department intends to call upon Congress for additional legislation to meet such cases of swindling.

Reconstruction.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman in Georgia to a friend in this city. The writer has been a resident of Georgia for more than twenty-five years, and during the war was a loyal and Union loving citizen. His letter gives expression to a feeling that is too universal to be doubted. We quote:

February 1, 1866.—The future of this country (the South) it is hard to predict. The policy of the President in regard to wholesale pardon of rebels, with restoration of all civil and political rights, is certainly not productive of a sound and healthy loyal sentiment. The more they secure, the more they demand, and curse the hand that gives.

Union men are persecuted as much and more than before the war, and unless Congress, by some means or other, can make loyalty respectable in this section, Union men had better emigrate.

The steps of restoration so far have been all wrong, and they have surely tended to bring about the state of things existing at the South, as represented by every careful and honest observer. Last June the President had the whole question within his grasp. As Carl Schurz said in his report, the first proclamations of reconstruction should have restored the South to its old condition of arrogance.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Kidnapping Negroes.

On Friday we alluded to the statement made by a Macon correspondent, that negroes were being hired in the Gulf States under false pretenses, and then shipped off to Cuba and sold into slavery. A gentleman, from Georgia, a thoroughly loyal man, assures us that not only is this the case, but the fact is well known to many who, dreading the loss of their slaves, think of the matter no further. We have long been acquainted with our informant, and place implicit reliance upon his statements. He says that for many weeks parties from the North, as well as the South, have been engaged along the coast and inland rivers in employing blacks for the pretended purpose of laboring at a distance but really to be forced into Cuban bondage. This has been especially the case at St. Marks and Mobile. Freedmen are engaged in the latter city and up the Alabama and Tombigby rivers, to work at New Orleans and elsewhere by base wretches, who, having secured and taken them down to the bay in small vessels for their pretended employment, then hurry them out to sea and thence to Cuba. The attention of the government authorities has been called to this matter, but we have thus far taken no steps towards arresting and punishing the offenders or otherwise putting a stop to the infamous traffic.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Nothing but Justice.

The discharged soldiers of the Union army who have settled in the south, are to be allowed to keep the arms which the Government sold to them when their term of service expired. In this regard General Swayne has issued an order from Montgomery, in which he says:

"The talk of insurrectionary violence is nonsense. The solemn pledge of the United States to the free people of color that they shall be and remain free, requires that the law, by whomsoever made and administered, and including these provisions, shall be faithfully and equally applied to all men, without distinction on account of color."

He therefore sends a garrison to Russell county, where the local authorities had seized arms belonging to freedmen.

By the tenth section of an act approved March 3, 1863, (12 Statutes at Large, p. 765,) it is enacted that every claim against the United States, cognizable by the Court of Claims, shall be forever barred unless the bill setting forth a full statement of the claim be filed in the court, or transmitted to it, within six years after the claim first accrues, provided that claims accrued six years before the passage of the act shall not be barred if presented within three years after the passage of the act.

Thus all claims against the United States cognizable by the Court of Claims, and of more than six years' standing, will be barred after the 3d of March last.—*Nat. Intell.*

CHARLES J. FAULKNER, whose rebellious antecedents are well known, recently asserted the right to practice as a lawyer in West Virginia without taking the test oath. The Supreme Court of the State, however, decided promptly to his claims.

GENERAL NEWS.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY CONFISCATED IN POLAND.—The Russian Government has confiscated the entire property of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. By virtue of an imperial ukase, dated December 26, 1865, and promulgated January 10th, the lamented estates and houses, as well as the ready capital, stocks, claims, and all other belongings of the national ecclesiastical establishment of Po land, have been seized and appropriated by the Czar. The funds and other capital thus appropriated before the last rebellion amounted to 2,873,613 roubles; the value of the land, &c., may be estimated at about six times that much. To make up for this sequestion on a grand scale, the government who, as an indemnity for former appropriations of the same kind, previously contributed about a third of the church expenditure, now undertaken to provide the whole salary of the priests, as well as sundry other items of the current ecclesiastical costs.

ENGLISH GIRLS AND PHYSICAL EXERCISE.—The English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusement, which tends to develope and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoits, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock—and all this without having it pressed upon her mind that she is wasting her time. She does this every day until it becomes a habit if she will follow through life. Her frame as a natural consequence, is larger; her muscular system better developed; her nervous system in better subordination; her strength and endurance enduring; and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

LABOR is low, capital is scarce, and interest is high, in every country on the globe which exports raw products. Turkey, Mexico, Russia, Ireland, Canada, and south America are obvious witnesses to the truth of this law of Economy. It is an inevorable law, without variableness or shadow of turning. In all those countries which consume their own products, land and labor rise in price, capital becomes plenty, and interest steadily falls. This, too, is one of God's unchangeable laws. Massachusetts and Connecticut, Belgium, France and Germany, loyally witness to its truth and beneficence.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IN 1885, a Mr. Garnet, living near Auburn, New York, was sent to state prison for forgery. He served out his time, and when he came out his wife, deeming him guilty, refused to receive him. He went to Pennsylvania and married a young wife. A few weeks ago a man, on his deathbed, confessed to the crime for which Garnet suffered. The first wife, repenting her conduct, hunted him up, confessed her cruelty, a reconciliation was effected, and the second wife voluntarily gave up her claim. The first wife now lives with her husband, and the second is liberally endowed.

We require foreigners who leave their houses and come to this country, because it offers them the rights of freemen—men who love republican institutions,—to wait five years before they can vote; should traitors, who have come to this country to overthrow republican institutions, and who have disfranchised themselves because they hate us, be admitted upon shorter probation! If the man who loves the country must wait five years for a vote, how long should he wait who hates the country.—*Illinois Journal.*

A MONKISH rebellion on Mount Sinai is reported in a letter in the Levant *Herald*. It appears that Archbishop Cyril, of the Convent of St. Catherine, having in some way offended his monks, they mutinied in a body, seized the Archbishop, and shut him up in the black hole in the convent. News of the affair was sent by an adherent of the Archbishop to Cairo, whereupon the Viceroy despatched a company of soldiers to release the prelate and to restore his authority.—*Foreign Paper.*

A NEWARK (O.) correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* says that on Saturday all the distilleries in Huron county except one were closed by the Government, for alleged violations of the revenue law. The inspector had previously been placed under arrest, under the charge of sanctioning the violation. It is understood that a further hearing will be had before the U. S. Commissioner at Cleveland, some time this week.

THE St. Louis *Republican* has been shown a private letter, which, under date of the 30th ult., states, that at a party, at the town of Avoca, five miles from Russellville, Alabama, thirteen persons, out of a party of thirty, were fatally poisoned by drinking whisky which, it is supposed, had been drugged. Three of the musicians, who had drank very freely, died before day. The other victims lingered longer.

THE New York *Evangelist* says that Father Agapius, the Greek Church priest who made such a sensation in New York a few months since by officiating in an Episcopal Church there, has been turned out of his church by his ecclesiastical superiors, for commanding a church outside of the Apostolic succession, and the father, disgusted, has made an application to be received into the Presbyterian church.

STATIONARY GENERATIONS.—The man who conveyed in his cart the body of William Rufus from the New Forest, A. D. 100, is the ancestor of a few humerous tribe. Of his lineal descendants it is reported that, living on the same spot, they have constantly been proprietors of a horse and cart, but have never attained to the possession of a team.—*Pict. Hist. of England.*

A BRUTAL murder was committed on Tue's day evening at a place called Joe Wilson's Tavern, about two miles out of Utica. The murdered man's name was Campbell. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and child four years of age. The murder is supposed to have been committed by five young men, all of whom are under arrest in the Utica jail.

A CATTLE-DEALER who, before the orders prohibiting the importation of foreign cattle to the United States, had sent a number of cattle to Canada to be fattened, asked the Secretary of the Treasury to allow them to return. The Secretary stated that, on account of the existing regulations, his request cannot be granted.

IN a joint meeting of the two branches of the New Jersey Legislature, on Wednesday, a State Treasurer, a keeper and the State Prison, two State Railroad Directors, and five Inspectors—all Union men—were duly elected.

DR. PERRY'S Evening Hymn—
"Upright's pretty moving tent
A day's march nearer Rome."
Punch.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ANNIE EBERLE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Afternoon performance to commence with the great success of the
FIVE FAST MEN.
In the Evening the gifted tragic actress
MISS JEAN HOSMER.
Will be presented the great sensation 3 act play of
THE QUEEN, THE MECHANIC AND THE JEW.
To conclude with the
FIVE FAST MEN.
In active preparation, CONSTANCE, THE POOR GIRL.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.
Positively last night of
ARRAH NA POGUE.
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
AND
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the great sensation, by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Shaun, the Post.....J. E. McDonough.
Arrah Na Pogue.....Sophia Gimber Kuhn.
Introducing the song of Wearing of the Green.
Next Week, The Seven Sisters.
ALF. BURNETT
ALF. BURNETT
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THE FAVORITES ARE COMING!
SKIFF & GAYLORD'S
MINSTRELS,
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THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
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The Management point with no small gratification to their list of Unrivalled Performers and Extraordinary Novelties and Attractions, and beg to assure the public that no pains will be spared, nor any expense which would enable them to DEFY COMPETITION, and outvie every other traveling establishment in the country. Among the many new and attractive features of this Mammoth Troupe is the
GREAT MUSICAL PANORAMA OF
SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA
Tickets 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
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2,500 PAIRS OF
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SKATES,
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THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY
Skates and Sleighs,
Is at J. G. LAUER'S VARIETY AND TOY STORE,
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NEXT WEEK,
NEXT WEEK,
NEXT WEEK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the
speedy cure of Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, and indeed of Fever Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and all the Bilious Fevers, induced for the whole class of diseases originating in Malarious derangement, and the Malarious of intermittent countries.

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true it cures, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell—for the reason it cures a whole neighborhood.

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THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE!
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RETROUVE'S TURKISH BANDOLENAN: What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion, and keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenan* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorative of the name, in Europe, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenan" is known—it is pronounced the most beautiful of Hair Preparations. Retrouvey's is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

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PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,
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All Kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Shear Cast Steel; Extra Beaded SCYTHES and MOWING KNIVES, &c.
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Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap2-1y

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Having secured a large yard, and fitted up with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, SHEET IRON, SPRING PANS, and all manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de13-1y

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HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6½ cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS, "sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. CULVERWELL, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4,586. no7-1mos&wT

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Superfine black, colored cloths, and doeskins, being warranted fast in colors, and sound texture. Melton Cloths and the finer new coatings for entire suits.
A great variety of fine cassimeres for Pants Vests, for morning and evening wear. ap26

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Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AN LOW MOOR IRON.
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ANVILS,	HATCHETS
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AXLES,	NAILS,
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Manufacturer of
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURE USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.
Particular attention invited to his Patented improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniatta, U. S., and Low Moor Iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.
We also furnish ropes, belting, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to other manufacturers for these improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.
de18-lmd&w

FURNITURE.
JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 64 PENN ST. above the Canal. We have on hand a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of the latest and most fashionable and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SOILED BOOTS.
We have now on hand a lot of MEN'S, BOYS' YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, somewhat soiled which we will close out
REGARDLESS OF COST.
J. W. Carnahan & Co.,
fe10 No. 81 Market street.

REDUCTION IN
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals,
POLISH BOOTS AND GUMS.
We are determined to close out our stock of WINTER GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES to make room for
SPRING GOODS.
CALL EARLY AT
J. H. BORELAND'S,
88 Market Street, 2d door from Fifth.
fe10

GENT'S CALF BOOTS.
A LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S WEAR
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' POLISH BOOTS.
An elegant assortment of
Balmorals, Gaiters, Over-Shoes, &c.
MISSES' BALMORALS.
All styles of
Calf, Grain, Morocco, and kid
BOOTS & SHOES.
Boys Boots and Balmorals.
Calf, Kip and Grain Leather,
Sewed, Nailed and Pegged.
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
And a full and complete stock of Goods at LOW PRICES, at
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION EMPORIUM.
55 and 57 Fifth Street.
fe5-d&wT

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
WILL COMMENCE ON
Monday, the 15th inst.
AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.
Their entire stock as been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.
Remember the Number,
61 Market Street,
Next Door to Barker's Dry Goods Store.
ja15

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT COST! AT COST!!
At 92 Federal Street.
I am now closing out my entire stock of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Polish Boots, &c.,
AT COST,
To make room for Spring Stock. Great Bargains may be expected.
W. K. McCLINTOCK.
fe7 92 Federal street, Allegheny.

LADIES', GENTS',
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.
☞ Prices to suit everybody. aug8

SEWING MACHINES.
GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES
Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:
First Premium for best Machine work at Pennsylvania State Fair.
First Premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best manufacturing Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Wisconsin State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Illinois State Fair.
First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Beaver County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Beaver County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Seneca County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Seneca County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Machine for all purposes, at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine, at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa. 1
And wherever exhibited.
A. F. CHATONEY,
GENERAL AGENT.
oct31-ly&dwT No. 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WHEELER WAILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,
ALL THE MACHINES IN THE WORLD COMPETING.
Warranted for Three Years.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO
WM. SUMNER & CO., Gen'l Agts.,
27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
jan9

SHAW & CLARK'S
Sewing Machines
Are manufactured without any complicated machinery, and therefore not liable to get out of repair, and are perfectly adapted for every description of Family Sewing and Tailoring. We do not class our Machines with cheap machines, as we have taken off Patentee prices. We refer to the following persons as references:
Mrs. A. HIKEN, No. 166 Fourth street; Mr. VANDER SAILLEN, No. 233 Webster street; Mr. J. FOLAN, No. 62 Grant street; Mr. J. SCOFIELD, No. 19 Second street, Allegheny City. We have offers that that we can refer to. All of our Machines are warranted five years. AGENTS WANTED.
R. H. LONG, Agent,
112 Grant street, near Fifth,
notfdmneod Pittsburgh, Pa.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES LICENSED from the Wheeler & Wilson, or under feed. Agents are clearing from $60 to $200 PER MONTH. County rights given. ☞ Agents, Enclose stamp and address for circular.
PAGE BROTHERS,
ja11wdw2&4tw1 Gen. Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)
Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.
Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,
Office—Corner of First and Rosa streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.
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BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
☞ Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, an 12 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY.
JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of DIAMOND and GRANT streets, Pittsburgh. REFERENCES: Dr. A. M'Cleave, Dr. Galen, Cincinnati; Dr. Hayden, Baltimore; Dr. Eames, Boston; Dr. Eames, Detroit.

MEDICAL.
GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD!
BUT
ROBACK'S BITTERS
ARE BETTER.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
After years of experience and trial, have proven to be the best remedy extant for all complaints where tonic and stimulant are required. They never fail to strengthen the weak, impart vigor to the strong and in all respects restore shattered and broken-down constitutions. No remedy has been received with as much favor as ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.
ROBACK'S
BLOOD PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE!
Costiveness,
And All Diseases of the Bowels
DR. ROBACK'S
Blood Pills,
Blood Pills,
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
ARE UNEQUALED
FOR CURING
Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint,
Rheumatism,
FEVER AND AGUE,
St. Anthony's Fire,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD,
BUT
It is admitted by our most learned physicians that DR. ROBACK'S BITTERS combine the properties of a gentle cathartic, an efficient anti-bilious agent and the best stomachic known to the world.
ROBACK'S
BITTERS should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute diseases.
In the bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed, an article of stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of
Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, and all Diseases of a similar nature, and
Are Better
a preventive for bilious derangement, regulating the system, and giving tone to the digestive organs, than any other known remedy.
Now that the war is over, there will be thousands seeking homes in the South. No person who values his life should go there without having constantly at hand the BITTERS, as a safeguard against epidemic and maladies engendered by miasma and polluted water.
Travelers to and all residents of, the rank bottoms of the west and south, and the valley Mississippi and its tributaries, should provide themselves with the
BITTERS.
PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,
Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
To whom all orders should be addressed,
Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62
EAST THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.
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UNCLAIMED GOODS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and from day to day thereafter, unless sooner disposed of, will be sold at the Depot, on the following UNCLAIMED FREIGHT, to the same be not claimed and paid for prior thereto:

John Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., pkg; G. Allen, Pittsburgh, box; Mrs. Allen, Allegheny, pkg; W. Annin, Candor, Pa., pkg; William Armstrong, Pittsburgh, pkg; Allegheny Hotel, Pittsburgh, pkg; Robert Arthur, Pittsburgh, pkg; Fred. Aimes, Pittsburgh, pkg; P. G. Achard, Pittsburgh, box; A. M. Allegheny, child's buggy; L. A. Adams, Pittsburgh, 2 planesatt; Agent Union Line Ex. Co., Pittsburgh, box; G. Artas, Pittsburgh, box; Adams Ex. Co., Pittsburgh, box; Alder & Co., Pittsburgh, box; L. A. Adams, Pittsburgh, plane; L. A. Adams, Pittsburgh, box; A. M., Allegheny, 2 pieces bedstead; Frank Armstrong, Pittsburgh, chest; H. Anthony, Pittsburgh, trunk; Adams Ex. Co., box; Matilda Ames, Pittsburgh, bundle; Adams Ex. Co., 2 bundls; S. A. Andrews, Pittsburgh, bund

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express..... 2:20 a m	Mail..... 1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n 7:10 a m	Fast Line..... 2:30 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n 8:25 a m
Mail..... 11:30 a m	1st Penn Accom.. 7:05 a m
Phil'a Express.... 3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom... 8:50 a m
Johnstown Accm. 4:15 p m	Johns'n Accom. 10:05 a m
Fast Line..... 10:00 p m	Phil'd & Erie Mail.. 12:05 p m
1st Wall Accom.. 9:50 a m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m
2d " 10:50 a m	2d Wall Accom... 1:50 p m
3d " 6:05 p m	Phil'a Express.. 2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom. 10:50 p m	2d Penn Accom.. 6:25 p m
3d " 3:00 p m	Altoona Accom..
	4 Emigt Train.. 01:50 p m

The church train' eaves Wall' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 4:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 2:30 a m	Fast Line..... 3:20 a m
Mail..... 9:00 a m	Mail..... 3:30 p m
Express..... 2:20 p m	Express..... 12:35 a m
Steubenville Accommodation.. 4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation.. 10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 1:05 a m	Express..... 3:05 a m
Express..... 12:10 p m	Express..... 9:15 p m
Express..... 7:00 p m	Express..... 2:00 p m
Mail..... 11:30 p m	Mail..... 6:35 p m
Wheeling Exp's 5:15 p m	

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 6:30 a. m., and 5:00 p.m.; returning, leaves Rochester, 7:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:35 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 2:25 a m	Express..... 2:10 p m
Express..... 2:00 p m	Express..... 2:20 a m
Mail..... 6:30 a m	Express..... 6:30 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 6:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:15 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express..... 10:30 a m
Mail Accom'n.. 5:00 p m	McKeesport.. 6:30 a m
" 9:45 a m	" 2:00 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:05 a m	Express..... 11:00 a m
Express..... 5:10 p m	Mail..... 9:10 p m
Accommodation.. 4:40 p m	Accommodation 9:30 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.	Departs.
8:30 a m Express... 7:30 p m	No. 27 Express.. 6:35 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat---Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
a m..... 4:00 p m	4:00 p m..... 6:00 p m

Ramsey Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage---No. 8 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
12½ p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Washington Stage---Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

102 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIS & SONS, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Parties, Weddings and Funerals, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. jan7:lvd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Book Notices.

"THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN; Designed to represent the Existing State of Physiological Science as Applied to the Functions of the Human System." By Austin Flint, Jr., M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is purely a scientific work, and is intended only for those who make Physiology a study. Upon that one subject it is intended to be exhaustive, and we have no doubt it will be found by students of that branch of Science, an encyclopedia of all that is now known upon the subject of which it treats. The author has labored with great diligence and ability to bring the whole matter to the comprehension of the reader, and we think successfully.

He states in his preface that this volume is an attempt to introduce into this country a plan much in vogue in France, to issue a work on Physiology, in four volumes, each volume being a distinct treatise, devoted to natural sub-divisions of the subject. The present volume treats of the Blood, Circulation and Respiration, and upon that branch of physiological science the volume is complete in itself.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

"BALLADS AND TRANSLATIONS." By Constantina E. Brooks. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

More verses and more---trash, the expectant reader will say, but we advise him not to rush to that conclusion too soon. We do not think the authoress will make much by the publication, but her ballads are good, and readers of poetry---or verse---will like them. We are a little heretical ourselves on the subject of poetry, but just now remember the time when we would have devoured this book with eagerness. There may be some such ardent young people yet. Who knows? For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS. Sketches and Stories of their Scenery, Customs, History, &c. By N. G. Sleeper. Illustrated Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

The present volume, the author tells us, is the first of a series describing those parts of the old world least frequented by American readers. The scenes will be called "Foothill recreations," and the information is conveyed in the form of easy conversations between a travelled uncle and his niece at CORNHILL, his pleasant country seat, and a group of lively nephews and nieces. The series will embrace the Mediterranean Islands, on the one hand, Holland and Belgium, Normandy, Brittany, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Germany, Poland, Southern Italy, Russia, &c. The young folks will find it a very entertaining instructive series.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

"MIND IN NATURE; or the origin of life and the modes of development of animals. By Henry J. Clarke, Professor of Zoology in Harvard University. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co."

We have little to this book seems to us but poorly chosen, inasmuch as the reader will read it through without once finding the subject of mind in Nature discussed, except incidentally. It discusses solely the origin of life and the mode of development of animals, and the discussion is very ably carried on. The volume is made up of public lectures on these subjects delivered by the author in New England a year or two since; and they are now combined in a more permanent form. The whole subject of the origin of life and animal development is treated scientifically and philosophically, and what all who follow this speciality in study will agree with him in all his conclusions we cannot undertake to say; but they will all find this book valuable.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

"ELEMENTS OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY. By Rev. Jos. Alden, D.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The author of this excellent little work was formerly President of Jefferson College, and like all men engaged in teaching, has felt the necessity for elementary works which cannot be cured without a new one. "The object of this book," he says, "is not to teach a system of philosophy, but to lead the student to think, and to familiarize all the principles of thought, and which underlie all thinking pertaining to human action and progress. The general plan is indicated by the following questions: *What can the mind do? How does it do it?*"

It is an elementary book, but not a mere text-book. Young students can use it to advantage, who may not be favored with a teacher. It has freshness and vitality, and is not, therefore, repulsive to the young mind by its dryness of detail. The good Doctor, its author, does not belong to the Dryasdust family, and his book, therefore, may be used as a companion out of the school-room as well as a text-book within it.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

A Clergyman's Opinion.

The following interesting note, from the pen of Rev. Richard Lea, cannot but prove acceptable to all those who have the proper misgivings for the welfare of their families at heart. Mr. Lea is, perhaps, the oldest Presbyterian minister in this section of country, he having founded the Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville, and preached therein with hardly a single Sabbath's cessation for a period of over thirty years. The opinion of such a man is certainly worth its weight in gold. But to the letter:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Four of my parishoners, with myself, being musically inclined, purchased during the holidays five Steinway Pianos, from Messrs. Klobe & Bro. We are all delighted with the tone, finish and terms, and wish such pleasures were greatly multiplied in our attractive borough. R. LEA.

Lawrenceville, Jan. 15, 1866.

Missionary Anniversary.

The Missionary Anniversary of the Liberty Street, M. E. Church, Rev. W. A. Davidson, pastor, which takes place to-morrow, promises to be an interesting occasion, judging from the extensive arrangements made. Rev. Dr. Trimble, Ass istant Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Missionary Society, will preach in the morning. In the afternoon the Sunday School exercises will take place, at which Dr. Trimble will speak. The singing of the children will add much to the interest of the occasion. Dr. Trimble will preach again, or at least suitable services will be held. Persons interested in this noble cause will do well to attend.

City Tax on Real Estate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:---Some time since I noticed a local article in your valuable paper, in which it was stated that the City Councils had increased the levy upon real estate *four mills*, thereby increasing the city revenue *one hundred thousand dollars!* An increase of four mills of taxation upon real estate, will net just about forty thousand dollars. Of course the writer of the article referred to, believed what he wrote, but I trust, hereafter, facts may be stated whenever any one undertakes to write upon such solemn matters as taxation. REAL ESTATE TAX PAYER.

Fatal Accident.---Reuben Andy, a returned soldier, was killed at Weatherly, Pa., on Thursday, the 18th inst., by being caught between an engine in motion and the door frame of the engine house. He was serving as a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the time of his death, and had served as a soldier in the Union army three-and-a-half years.

Frozen to Death.---Mrs. Kennedy and child, perished in the snow storm on Monday night of last week, near their residence at Buck Mountain, Luzerne county. The mother, with her youngest child, nine months old, went out that evening to call upon a neighbor, but she never way, and becoming blinded with the snow drift, perished to it.

The Lawrenceville Arson Case.

Charles Clifford, the alleged incendiary of the Citizens' Passenger Railway stables, was taken to the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and his examination continued. The Commonwealth was represented by John M. Riddle, Esq., Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, J. Gratton Murphy, Esq., Fire Marshal for this district, being also in attendance. Very little additional information was elicited, and nothing that would fix the guilt positively was made manifest. The prisoner was not represented by counsel, but asked questions for himself.

The first witness called was Mr. Fisher, the watchman at the stables. He testified briefly that on the night of the fire he saw the prisoner at the stable, in one of the cars which was housed.

Mr. Dunwell testified to the discovery of the fire, and the hour, and gave a description of the position and location of the buildings.

Michael Ryan, on being sworn by Mr. Murphy, stated that he lived opposite the station with his mother, who keeps a boarding house. Clifford boards there. Was at home the night of the fire, and went to bed at from fifteen to twenty-five minutes before twelve o'clock. Clifford started to bed before I did. I saw him starting up stairs. He could not have left the house again without me seeing him. I come down again without me seeing him. I awoke at the time the alarm of fire was given. The first I saw of Clifford he was carrying water. I was on the roof of our house when I first saw him. He and I had been drinking ale before we went to bed. Had drank considerable. During the fire, he carried as much water as any one. After the fire was out, he and I took a drink; I did not hear him say anything in regard to the fire. I think he went up stairs about five minutes before I did. He had been out of doors more than an hour before; I think about nine or half-past nine o'clock. He was in bed when I came to bed. He came home in that time, I am certain. He could not have got out without my hearing him; I was attending a sick man, and I would have heard any one come down, even in their stocking feet. The stairs creak very much, and I could have heard their bare feet. Clifford told me that the situation he had with the Company did not pay enough wages, and he said that when he could get a little money ahead he would leave their employ. He was always well pleased with what he got at our house, and never grumbled if he had to take a cold lunch; or if he had to lose a meal he never said anything about it when he came to pay his bill.

In answer to a question from Clifford he replied: "I never heard you make any threats against the company for having been discharged.

Frederick Fate sworn by Mr. Murphy testified that he boarded at Mrs. Faas' boarding house in Lawrenceville, and slept there the night of the fire. The driver of car No. 11 was in the habit of sleeping with me. The prisoner is the man. He did not sleep with me that night. I went to bed at half-past eight and got up at the time of the alarm of fire. I was the first one up in the room. There were two other persons in the room. Clifford did not sleep there with me that night. I knew as a general thing when he came to bed. I got up. I did not have a conversation with him that night or the next day about the fire, nor did I hear him conversing in regard to the matter with any one else. I saw him the night of the fire in the yard by the stable. He was taking out horses. I cannot say how long I have known the prisoner, but it has been ever since he has boarded where I now board.

In reply to a question from Clifford, he answered that he could not say that he (Clifford) ever got into or out of the bed without his knowledge.

Robert Hague testified that he had a conversation with the prisoner after the arrest was made, and the man lodged in the watchhouse, and that the prisoner had told him that he was not in bed the time the fire alarm was given, but that he would not answer any more questions until he had got counsel.

Officer Moon, being called by the prisoner testified that Clifford he saw coming in the last car that went out. That he held the light up to your face, and saw you distinctly. He also said you looked as though you were scared.

There being no more witnesses to examine, Mr. Riddle remarked, that although the testimony was insufficient to warrant the charge, still he thought there was enough in the case to warrant him in asking for a commitment for further hearing. Mayor McCarthy then committed the prisoner to jail until next Tuesday at two o'clock, at which time it is thought that more evidence will be obtained.

Execution of Dr. John W. Hughes.

Yesterday afternoon, at seven minutes past one o'clock, the severest penalty of the law was inflicted on Dr. John W. Hughes, for the murder of Miss Tamson Parsons, at Cleveland. The facts of the case are well-remembered by our citizens. He was a married man, having a wife living, we think, in Cleveland. During the spring of 1865 he became acquainted with Miss Parsons, at her home, in Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and induced her to elope with him. They came to Pittsburgh and were married. A day or two after the ceremony had been performed, a relation of the lady's arrived in this city, and conveyed to her the astounding intelligence that the Doctor already had a wife living. Heartbroken, she returned to her home, and Hughes was arrested, tried for bigamy, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and undergo a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A mistaken clemency soon set him at liberty, and he went to Cleveland, where he was joined by his legal wife, with whom, however, he lived but a short time; when he sent her home to her friends, in the Isle of Man. He then again began to urge his attentions to Miss Parsons, and although persistent in his endeavors to see her, she steadily refused to grant him an interview and eventually left the city, in order that she might avoid him. He followed her, met her in the garden of the relation she was stopping with, and deliberately shot her dead. He was arrested, and tried at the December term of the Court of Common Pleas, in Cleveland, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to up his life as an atonement for his crime.

The last hours of the doomed man were indeed wretched. A great portion of his time was given to religious meditation, and in addressing his fellow prisoners from the door of his cell, a few days since, he attempted self-destruction by hanging himself, but his designs were discovered in time to be frustrated. The jail physician administered a counteracting drug, and he got over it. During the next few days on earth, and even up to the time that he appeared upon the scaffold, he had the almost constant attendance of the spiritual adviser, Prof. Thome, and upon the scaffold he not only desired a petition to the Throne of Grace, but prayed earnestly himself. He spoke at some length upon the inhibition of capital punishment, and gave as his opinion that the proper method was to work a reformation by imprisonment.

The crowd about the prison was very large, and was composed of both sexes, but everything was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner. Sheriff Nicola notified the wretched man at fifteen minutes of one o'clock that his time had come, and the mournful procession took their way to the scaffold. Hughes' demeanor was now entirely gone, and he appeared to be entirely unnerved. He addressed the audience in regard to the justice of the sentence, and concluded by bidding them all farewell. His feet were bound---his arms having been pinioned before leaving the prison---the white cap was drawn over his face, and seven minutes past one the soul of John W. Hughes, the libertine and murderer, was launched into eternity. He died well. His hanging, such as it was, having probably been broken. Justice has once more vindicated the majesty of the law, and given law breakers to understand that no respectable or intelligible community will follow the commission of crime. We have always doubted the moral effect of capital punishment, but it would appear as if the taking of a life for a life was the only means of checking the perfect torrent of villainy that is at present sweeping over the country.

"Judas Maccabeus"

This Grand Oratorio of Handel which is to be brought out on Thursday evening next, at Masonic Hall seems to be exciting a good deal of inquiry among those interested in musical matters. Having never been performed west of the mountains, and very rarely in the East, very few copies of it are to be found, so that even among our Amateurs in Music, very little is known of it. It is ranked among the best oratorios of the great composer. Taken from the history of the Maccabees in the Apochrypha as its basis, the author has shown his genius in so combining and arranging such of the facts as suited his purpose as to make a drama of surpassing interest. The whole composition is essentially *martial*. The father of the hero "Judas," had been the idol of the Jewish people. He had succeeded in rousing them to resist the attempts of the King of Syria to overwhelm them by his cruelties and oppressions and to destroy at once their religion and their liberty. In losing him they felt that unless God interfered in their behalf they were indeed undone. It is with lamentations and strains of the deepest sadness that the drama opens, then their appeal to God for help---their recognition of Judas as their leader, his stirring appeals to them to unite with him in resisting the oppression, their determination to fight, their sublime trust in God, and the celebration of the victories gained over their enemies---all afford opportunity for every variety of style, and these the author has turned to admirable account. The triumph of genius, in so making the music tell the whole story as to be able to dispense with everything like scenery or stage trickery, renders these oratorios worthy the attention of all intelligent people. Some of them, however, apparently require such a thorough acquaintance with music as few can be expected to have. In this respect, "Judas Maccabeus" will be found more capable of popular comprehension, and interest to these not specially educated in this direction. We hear some of the performers spoken of as likely to render their parts very creditably. Being Pittsburghers, and the Freedman's cause being one near the hearts of many of the people, we trust that the first public appearance of this Society will be an entire success. With such a programme as Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" affords for such a cause as that of the Freedmen---the long down-trodden ones---the ones who, amid all this ignorance and degredation, were still wise enough to invariably choose the side of right and loyalty and to put their trust in God, there ought to be a grand turnout. In this we shall encourage these native amateur artists, and at the same time do good to a worthy cause.

We repeat the notice that reserved seats can be procured at Kleber's music store, without extra charge by those having tickets, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. The Concert will be on Thursday evening, 15th inst.

Skiff and Gaylord's Minstrels.

Another crowded house of our best citizens assembled last evening to witness the second representation of this most excellent troupe of minstrels. The musical abilities of this troupe are of the very highest order, while the commedians, dancers and eccentric performers are incomparable and unapproachable. Not the least and most interesting feature of the entertainment is their beautiful and truthful panoramas of Sherman's March through Georgia, interesperced with appropriate and most beautiful music. This is their last night, and to secure a good seat we advise an early call and quick passage.

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FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE

Actions for Damages.

Judge Hampton, of the District Court, has been engaged for two days past in the trial of the case of Mrs. Matilda E. Whitney vs. Franklin Souders and Mears & Pillows, being an action for damages sustained by the plaintiff to her dwelling-house, located on Congress street, in the Sixth ward. The testimony went to show that the defendants, who owned a lot adjoining the ground on which Mrs. Whitney's house stands, had used it in such a manner that the water was drained against the wall of the plaintiff's house, which in the course of time damaged it considerably, rendering the house uncomfortable, and causing her to make repairs, which are supposed by her that the defendants had been frequently notified of the injury they were inflicting upon her property, but they took no measures to correct the wrong. After the testimony had been heard, Judge Hampton delivered an able and interesting charge to the jury, in reference to the rights of property owners, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $250---$200 of which was against Souders, and $100 against Mears & Pillow.

The next case taken up was that of Horatio N. Hoyt and Rebecca, his wife, vs. John McIntyre and Elizabeth, his wife. This was an action for slander. The slander consisted in the defendant's wife alleging "that Rebecca Hoyt was sociable with other women's husbands, and that she (Rebecca) came from Lowndstown on that account." The damages were fixed at $4,000, but money did not seem to be the object of the prosecution. Mr. Hoyt merely wishing to have their character vindicated from the unwarranted aspersions cast upon them. The Judge rendered a charge, having but few with nominal damages, was as complete a vindication as could be obtained, and the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of twenty-six cents damages and six cents costs."

The Wooden Building Ordinance in Allegheny.

It was generally supposed that some definite action would be taken on the meeting of the Allegheny Councils, held last evening, in reference to the proposed repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings. A repealing ordinance was offered in the Select branch by Capt. Drum, but referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings. We understand that the friends of the measure have been "counting noses," and that there is not much prospect of their succeeding in getting the ordinance repealed. The fact that houses are extremely scarce, rents exorbitantly high and the cost of building very much increased, is a matter that many classes (who are really the greatest sufferers,) would seem to afford strong reasons for urging the repeal, or at least modifying the provisions of the law so that frame dwellings might be erected on the outskirts of the city. But there are weighty reasons why the ordinance should not be repealed, and in this question is one which requires the careful consideration of the members of Councils. The Committee having the matter in charge, and arrangements will be made to take them in custody and forward them to Jefferson Barracks. Their names are James Burke, Michael Kildea and William Delaney. We hope, for the sake of the peace and safety of our citizens, that they will not be turned loose here.

Committed Suicide.

Mr. Williamsnyder, of White Township, Indiana county, committed suicide on Sabbath last, by hanging. It appears that he arose on the morning of the day above mentioned, in his usual health, but appeared to be somewhat disp[irited. Toward noon he started to the barn, remarking that he was going to feed the cattle. Sometime afterward his son went to the stable to put in a horse, and on entering the stable he was met by the terrible spectacle of his father suspended between heaven and earth, quite dead. He had fastened the rope to the rafters above, then securing it about his neck, kicked off the trough, breaking his neck, and killing him instantly. It is supposed, says the *Indiana Messenger*, that fear of coming to want prompted him to commit the rash deed. He was in good circumstances, was an industrious frugal man, but the thoughts that he would sometime be reduced to poverty preyed upon his mind that his reason became affected.

A Boisterous Honeymoon.

Mrs. Fanny Howell appeared before Mayor McCarthy yesterday and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against her husband, Frederick Howell. It appears that the parties had been married but a fortnight ago, and the honeymoon has been one of the most boisterous ever chronicled. Frederick frequently indulging in the innocent pastime of flogging Fanny. He in the innocent pastime of flogging Fanny. He was fined ten dollars and costs, which he paid. Before he had got fairly out of the clutches of the law, he began to threaten Fanny with violence, and she began to fear the consequences. She accordingly preferred a charge of surety of the peace against him, and he was required to find bail or go to jail.

Novel Description of a Snow-Balling Match.

A correspondent residing in Manchester, has been trying his hand at "writing for the paper." The subject which he has chosen is a snow-balling match, which he appears to have written, and which he paints in the following graphic manner:

Two men riding past the Manchester Post-Office were set upon by two idlers firing a few volleys of white canister and grape when they dismounted and charged fiercely when an engagement ensued resulting in the mixing of the two and white and causing the blue to appear also to the disadvantage of both parties.

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Drew on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THE PITTSBURGH STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

Robinson, McClean & Co. Bankers and Brokers, No. 75, Fourth Street.

U. S. SECURITIES.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sales.
U. S. Stock, 1881	---	107 20	108	107 20
U. S. 5-20's	---	102 75	103 00	102 75
U. S. 7-30's	---	99 75	99 90	99 75--99 12½
U. S. 6's	---	94 00	94 25	94 00
U. S. Certificates	---	98 00	98 50	98 50

RAILROAD.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.	100 00	92 00	93 00	92 50
Cleveland & Pitts.	100 00	80 00	81 00	80 50--81 00
Allegheny	8 73	10 00	8 50	
Allegheny & Manch	50 00			
Birmingham	---			
Connellsville	50 00	9 75	9 90	9 75
Citizens'	---		6 00	
Pitts. & Steubenville	50 00		6 00	
Pennsylvania	50 00	54 50	54 75	54 75

BANKS.

Bank Pittsburgh	50 00	62 00	63 00	63 00
First National	100 00	150 00	---	150 00
Second National	100 00	---	---	---
Third National	100 00	136 50	---	135 00
Fourth National	100 00	---	113 00	112 00
Iron City National	50 00	60 00	62 00	62 00
Exchange National	50 00	---	57 00	57 00
Mechanics' Nat'l	50 00	70 00	---	---
Citizens' National	50 00	79 00	80 00	79 50
Citizens National	50 00	90 00	92 00	90 75
Allegheny National	50 00	56 50	57 00	57 00
Nat. Bk. Commerce	100 00	99 00	100 00	99 00
Peoples' National	100 00	106 50	108 50	106 00
Farmers' Deposit	100 00	---	140 00	---
Merchants'	50 00	---	---	---
Second (Allegheny)	50 00	---	---	---
First (Birmg.) Nat.	100 00	---	---	---
Manch. Savings	50 00	50 00	60 00	---

INSURANCE.

Allegheny	50 00	---	---	---
Boatmen's	25 00	---	25 00	---
Cash	50 00	---	50 00	---
Citizens'	50 00	---	---	---
Iron City	50 00	---	---	---
Man. & Merchants	25 00	---	---	---
Monongahela	50 00	---	42 00	40 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	---	---	50 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	65 00	---	---
People's	50 00	---	10 00	---
Western	50 00	---	---	---
German	100 00	---	---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

Birmingham	25 00	---	---	---
Hand Street	50 00	---	---	---
Monongahela	50 00	---	---	---
St. Clair Street	25 00	---	---	---

GAS.

Allegheny	50 00	---	---	---
Birmingham	25 00	30 00	---	---
Pittsburgh	50 00	---	80 00	---

OIL.

Columbia	50 00	24 00	25 00	25 00
Dalzell	100 00	1 75	2 00	1 75
U. S. & Pithole	4 00	---	---	---
Fleming & Blood	4 00	---	---	---
Phillips & Co. R.	100 00	---	75	75
Union Lubric	1 00	---	50	50
Tack	1 00	---	---	---

Gold is reported as 140 in New York, which is a slight advance as compared with yesterday. Governments firm, but without particular change---New York quotations at noon were as follows: 1881's, 107⅜; Five Twenties, 102¾; Ten Forties, 94; Seven Thirties, 99; Certificates, 98¾.

In our market dullness and stagnation continue to reign supreme. Bank shares are in fair demand, but almost all other local stocks are dull and utterly neglected. Oil shares appear to be almost entirely lost sight of, the majority of our people, apparently, having come to the conclusion that the less they have to do with them the better. It is true, however, that there are some marketable oil properties left, but the great majority of them, oil or no oil, are entirely too much inflated.

Private telegrams report Dalzell as having sold in Philadelphia to-day at 1½; Maple Shade 0¾; and Ocean 1¾. In New York, Pithole creek sold at ⅝; Bennehoff Run 16⅝; and United States 17⅝---market closing dull.

There was again a very good attendance on 'Change to-day, and but little doubt now seems to be entertained as to its final success. New accessions are being made to the institution daily, and, as will be seen by the annexed array of names, quite a number of our most prominent business men have become members:

Frank Bissell.	R. Knox & Son.
Metz & Lippincott.	B. L. Jones.
Standard Oil Co.	G. N. Hoffstott.
Oswin, Wroe & Co.	Jas. McKenna.
John. D. Perry.	Wering & King.
Hehn & Riddle.	John Sheppard.
Josiah Dickey & Co.	Sarver & Lazear.
Gay, Burke & Co.	Wm. Haslage.
Dr. Kidd.	J.